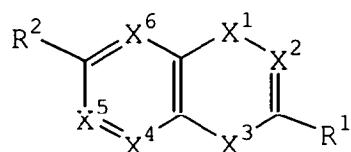


Marked-up Version to Show Changes to the Claims

10. (amended) A compound of formula (I)



(I)

including isomers, enantiomers, diastereomers, tautomers, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, prodrugs and solvates thereof wherein:

X^1 is $C=O$, $-S(O)$, or $-S(O)_2$;

X^2 is CR^3 or N ;

X^3 is $-NH$, $-O$, or $-S$;

X^4 is CR^4 or N ;

X^5 is CR^5 or N ;

X^6 is CR^6 or N ;

R^1 is alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, heterocycloalkyl, or heteroaryl;

R^2 is cyano, hydroxy, oxo (double bond is no longer present between CR^2 and X^6), SR^7 , $S(O)R^7$, SO_2R^7 , $SO_2NR^8R^9$, CO_2R^7 , $C(O)NR^8R^9$, or heteroaryl;

R^3 is hydrogen, hydroxy, halogen, cyano, CO_2R^7 , NR^8R^9 , alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, heterocycloalkyl or heteroaryl;

R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano,

$O-R^7$, NR^8R^9 , SR^7 , $S(O)R^7$, SO_2R^7 , SO_3R^7 , $SO_2NR^8R^9$, CO_2R^7 , $C(O)NR^8R^9$, $C(O)alkyl$, $C(O)substituted\ alkyl$, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl and substituted alkynyl;

R^7 , R^{10} , and R^{11} , are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, $C(O)alkyl$, $C(O)substituted\ alkyl$, $C(O)cycloalkyl$, $C(O) substituted\ cycloalkyl$, $C(O)aryl$, $C(O)substituted\ aryl$, $C(O)Oalkyl$, $C(O)Osubstituted\ alkyl$, $C(O)heterocycloalkyl$, $C(O)heteroaryl$, aryl, substituted aryl, heterocycloalkyl and heteroaryl;

R^8 and R^9 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, $C(O)alkyl$, $C(O)substituted\ alkyl$, $C(O)cycloalkyl$, $C(O)substituted\ cycloalkyl$, $C(O)aryl$, $C(O)substituted\ aryl$, $C(O)Oalkyl$, $C(O)Osubstituted\ alkyl$, $C(O)heterocycloalkyl$, $C(O)heteroaryl$, aryl, substituted aryl, heterocycloalkyl, and heteroaryl or R^8 and R^9 taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached complete a heterocycloalkyl or heteroaryl ring;

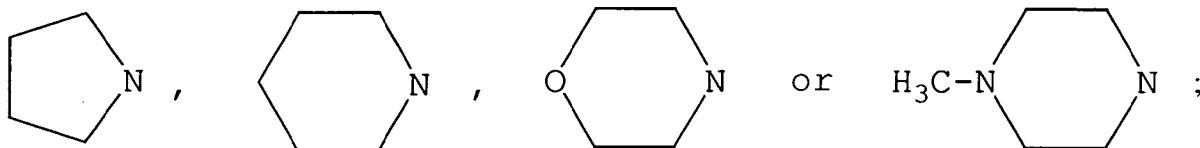
R^3 and R^1 may be taken together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached to form a monocyclic or substituted monocyclic ring system of 5 or 6 carbon atoms; and

R^4 and R^5 may be joined together by the chain

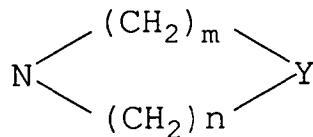
$-O-CH_2-O-$ or $-O-CH_2-CH_2-O-$;

with the following provisos:

(a) When X^1 is $C=O$, X^2 is CR^3 , X^3 is NH , X^4 is CR^4 , X^5 is CR^5 , X^6 is CR^6 , R^1 is substituted or meta unsubstituted phenyl, R^3 is H, R^4 is H, R^5 is H and R^6 is H, then R^2 is not $PhCONH$,



(b) when X^1 is $C=O$, X^2 is CR^3 , X^3 is NH , X^4 is CR^4 , X^5 is CR^5 , X^6 is CR^6 , R^1 is phenyl substituted with H, F, Cl, Br, I, CH_3 , CF_3 , OH, OCH_3 , OCF_3 , OCH_2CH_3 , NH_2 , $NHCH_3$, $N(CH_3)_2$, O-benzyl, $-C(=O)-R_0$, or $-C(=O)-OR_0$ and R_0 is a lower alkyl group, R^3 is H, R^4 is H, R^5 is H and R^6 is H, then R^2 is not



where Y is CH_2 , O or S, m and n are each greater than 1, and the sum of m and n is between 3 and 6; and

(c) when R^2 is heteroaryl, at least one of the heteroatoms must be O.